National Textile University

Department of Computer Science

Subject:

Operating System

Submitted to:

Sir Nasir Mehmood

Submitted by:

Eman Babar

Reg. number:

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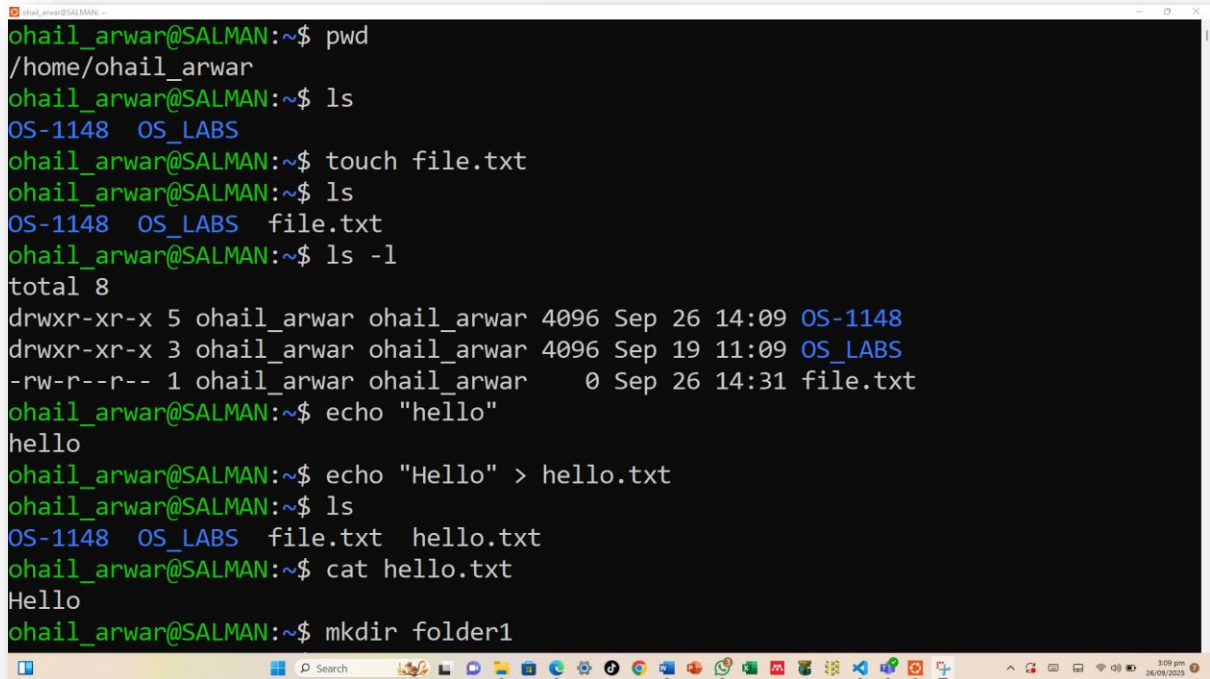
Semester:

5th- A

LAB-02

LINUX Basics and Introduction

Part A: Linux Environment Orientation

1.1 Understanding the Linux Environment
Hands on Activity
- **pwd:** prints the current working directory or the folder we are in.
- **ls:** lists the files and directories in the current directory.
- **touch:** creates a new empty file if it doesn't already exist or also updates the data of an existing file.
- **ls -l:** lists files and directories in long format, also showing details like size, date and modification time.
- **echo "hello":** prints the hello text on terminal.
- **echo "hello" > hello.txt:** creates a new file if it does not already exist and writes hello inside it.
- **mkdir folder1:** creates a new directory named folder1 in current location.

- **cd folder1/:** changes current directory to folder1 if it exists.
- **mkdir -p folder1/folder2:** creates folder1 if it does not exist and inside it creates another folder folder2.
- **ls folder1/:** lists all files and directories inside folder1.
- **mkdir directory:** creates a new directory named directory in current location.

- **mkdir foldzzz:** creates a new directory named foldzzz in current location.
- **ls fold:** tries to list the contents of a directory named fold.
- **rmdir folder2/:** deletes the directory named folder2.
- **rm -r directory/:** it deletes the directory and all its contents.

- **vim hello.txt:** opens the file hello.txt in vim editor.
- **Cat hello.txt:** displays the contents of hello.txt directly in terminal.
- **Wc hello.txt:** shows the word count of file hello.txt.

- **Rm hello.txt:** deletes the file hello.txt permanently.
- **Cd ..:** moves you one directory up.

- **Cd mnt/:** changes the current directory to mnt.
- **Cd c:** moves to c drive.
- **Ls:** list all files of current directory.

- **Cd Users/:** moves to Users
- **Cd home/:** moves to home directory.

- **Ls -al:** lists all files in long format.

- **Ls -hl:** list files in human readable format.
- **Man ls:** opens the manual page for ls command.
- **Ls –help:** shows a quick help message.